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17 TRICONTINENTAL

SUMMARY

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THE STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLE OF PORTUGUESE GUINEA

APPEAL OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF OSPAAAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE WORLD DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF THE SO-CALLED PORTUGUESE GUINEA AND CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

On August 3, 1959, at the Pjiguiti pier, in the Port of Bissao, a group of Guinean sailors went on a peaceful strike with the purpose of getting a raise in their miserable salaries.

In face of the just discontent demonstrated by these sailors, Portuguese colonialists, who have always considered that the people of Guinea, Cape Verde and, in general, all the peoples in their African colonies were born to be slaves, launched, in reta-

THE STRUGGLE OF TH

liation, a bloody repression, massacring more than 50 sailors and wounding many others.

Frightened by the nationalist wave that was sweeping Africa at that time, Portuguese colonialists decided to teach the Guinean people a "lesson" deadly enough to silence them, in a vain effort to subject them, by the most violent means, to the rule of Portuguese fascist ultra-colonialism, which does not allow Africans to aspire to political and labor rights, or to the rights to education, medical attention and the establishment of legal courts of justice, not even to the most elementary rigth of man: citizenship. But that crime took place after 1956, the year when the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, the united and militant vanguard of these people, was secretly founded..

This outrageous crime perpetrated by Portuguese colonialism on August 3, 1959, in the Pijiguiti pier, acted as a violent lashing at the back of the peoples of Guinea and Cape Verde, arousing the consciences which were still drowsy and undecided, and irreversibly opening the only way to be taken by these peoples, as outlined by the PAIGC: the way of popular armed struggle for national liberation. This date was established as the day of

world-wide solidarity with the peoples of the Portuguese colonies, and in particular, of Guinea and Cape Verde.

After two years of intensive politico-military preparations, the PAIGC decreed on August 31, 1961, date dedicated to honor the memory of the martyrs who fell in 1959, the transition to direct action against the repressive Portuguese colonialist forces.

It was in January 1963 that the armed struggle for national liberation really started. After waging the struggle for four and a half years (January 1963-1967) the peoples of Guinea and Cape Verde have achieved great victories in their struggle for national liberation. Although Cape Verde has not yet reached the phase of armed struggle in spite of a wide political mobilization in the so-called Portuguese Guinea, over 50% of the national territory is under the actual control of FARP (People's Revolutionary Armed Forces.) Besides the considerable political and military progress that deprived Portuguese colonialists of the initiative in the struggle for the first time in their history of colonial repression, and put them in a defensive position, forcing them to gather their troops in the main cities and headquarters, the PAIGC has also achieved outstanding and decisive achievements in the organization of the liberated zones, in the fields of production as well as education and medical attention.

PEOPLE OF PORTUGUESE GUINEA

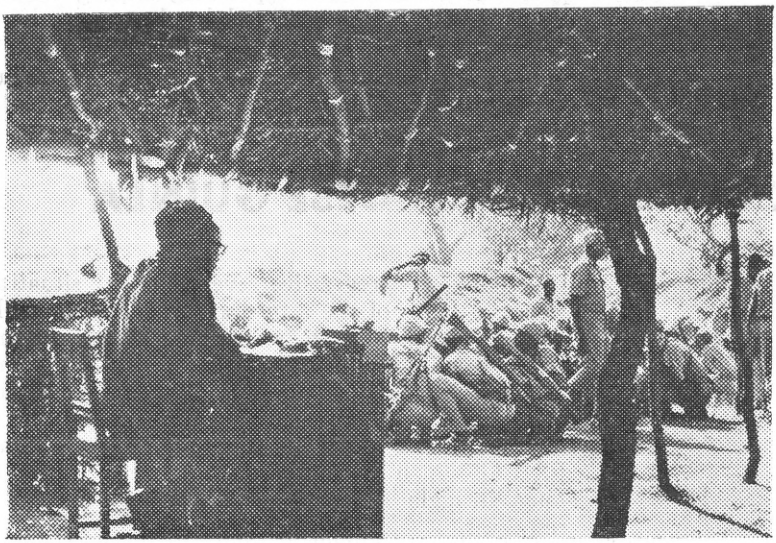
Facing the progressive reversal of the situation of the fighting forces in favor of the armed forces for national liberation, Portuguese colonialists have been trying to use the only tactic left for them: to offer the utmost resistance in confronting the rising tide of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, under the leadership of PAIGC, hoping in vain that the fighting of the nationalist forces will die down as a result of the financial weakness of PAIGC, which in that case would be incapable of carrying out a long struggle for national liberation, due to lack of material resources.

Regardless of the fact that Portuguese colonialists are receiving substantial aid from imperialism, thus having material, economic and military means incomparably superior, the history of wars for national liberation has demonstrated that man and his will to win, are the decisive factors in the final outcome of the struggle.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, aware that the struggle waged by the peoples of the so-called Portuguese Guinea and of Cape Verde, under the leadership of the PAIGC, is one of the best organized and one of the most important armed strug-

gles for national liberation being waged at present in the African continent, considers that, in spite of the determination of these peoples to carry out the struggle till final victory is achieved, in spite of the acts of terrorism, and the intensification of the bombings by the Portuguese colonialists, the best manner in which the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America may express their solidarity with the peoples of Guinea and Cape Verde, is precisely by granting them their utmost material aid.

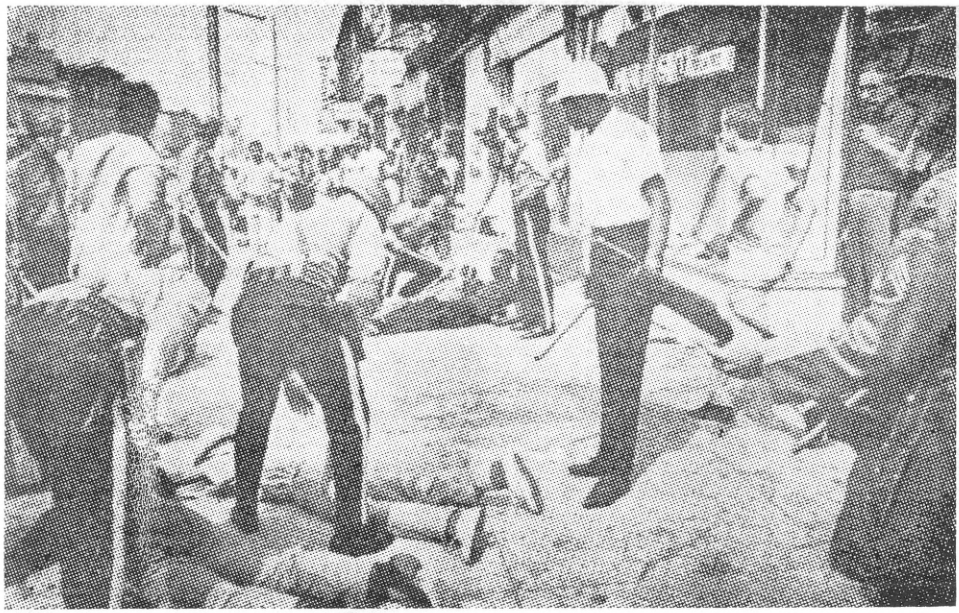
The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, on the occasion of the celebration of the Day of Solidarity with the called Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde, pays homage to the armed struggle waged by this people for the past four and a half years against Portuguese colonialism and NATO imperialists, and calls on all its member organizations to launch a permanent campaign for the collection of funds, medicines and articles of prime necessity on the occasion of this event of solidarity.



EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL

Havana, July 22, 1967

"THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID: ENOUGH!
AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD"



The tragedy of the BLACKS IN NEWARK

The extent of the bloody events that took place in Newark, New Jersey, during the past few days, which have attracted the attention of the international press, undoubtedly reaffirms the fact that the struggle of the forgotten mass of Blacks in the United States has undergone a profound and radical change.

That is to say, the exploited and humiliated Black minority has become fully aware of the struggle and already knows how, where and in

which direction to take steps to shake off the yoke that oppresses them.

The violent clashes, which lasted seven straight days, have resulted in twenty-seven people killed —25 of them Blacks —more than two thousand wounded and injured and fifteen hundred arrested.

The racial explosion that has shaken the city of Newark constitutes a cry of rebellion from the Black population, which stubbornly refuses to continue to live under the yoke of those who ruthlessly oppress it alleging a false dogma of white supremacy.

It would take too long to enumerate each and every case of lynching, rape, physical torture and other atrocities perpetrated against the Blacks in a country where the rulers brazenly proclaim themselves the defenders of democracy and freedom.

It is evident that in the face of racist savagery and terror the Blacks have abandoned the somewhat conformist and passive attitude which characterized them and are turning their demonstrations into a significant movement in defense of their rights.

In Newark, the authorities hastened to describe the Black demonstrators as "trouble makers", and some went as far as to call them "crooks", "delinquents" and other insulting names.

The more "progressive" share the opinion that the origin of the riots has its roots in the extreme economic inequalities.

Some "even" consider that the Blacks have a right to progress, to work,

and not to live like pariahs... but in their own "ghettos".

The skin of 60 percent of a population of almost half a million inhabitants in Newark is dark.

In spite of this majority, the Black population in that city lives in subhuman conditions, in crowded, miserable dwellings, amidst ghastly poverty.

In order to have a concrete idea of the dramatic and depressing situation of the Blacks in Newark, suffice it to say that they are the recipients of only three percent of the economic benefits obtained by the city. That means that out of every dollar, only three cents reach the empty pockets of the Blacks.

This explains the contrast between the dazzling luxury of the white sections of Newark and the poverty of the Black "ghettos" in the same city.

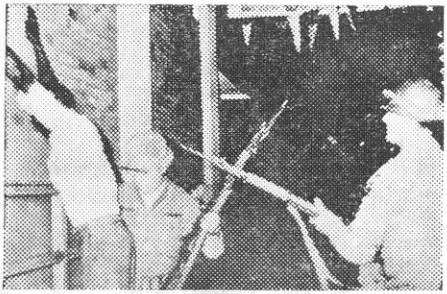
Some authorities compare the magnitude of the bloody events that took place in Newark with those which occurred in Watts, California, in 1965. They are right. Their housing conditions are almost the same and so is the high unemployment rate which is reflected in the hunger and poverty prevailing among its inhabitants.

The medical care provided for the unredeemed Black masses in Newark is so limited and so deficient that the only hospital center available for them is called "the slaughter house", a funny but at the same time tragic name.

The Black citizens are convinced that the "War on Poverty" proclaimed by President Johnson, as well as many other such programs, are nothing more than mere palliatives to block the impetuous movement toward the final liquidation of the structures that strangle them socially, politically and economically.

The inevitability of the struggle in process is so evident that the "New York Times" itself predicted that "U.S. cities will be in a constant state of unrest until the barriers that block opportunities for Blacks collapse".

THE TRAGEDY OF THE BLACKS IN NEWARK



THE "INDEPENDENCE" OF THE CONGO

In one of his speeches at the seminar organized by the Frantz Fanon center of Milan, in May, 1964, Amilcar Cabral said, "Imperialism or decayed capitalism, in an attempt to perpetuate itself, will use the neo-colonialist instrument to establish and destroy States. Later on it will get rid of its puppets when the have become useless and it will build, if it becomes necessary, a "socialism" which some people will hasten to call neo-socialism."

Let us add the seizure of power by the least unstable and most wicked of the inherited colonial structures —the army— and we will be off to a good start in analyzing the present situation in the Republic of the Congo Kinshasa —formerly Leopoldville— which on June 30th of this year reached the seventh anniversary of its turbulent life.

Joseph Mobutu has been the key figure in the events in the Congo for the past 365 days. Approximately on the same date on which, seven years ago, the Belgian officers and the Katanga secessionists opened the tragic chapter of the congolese crisis, the dictator of Bangala origin denounced "a new imperialist plot" —he should have said pro-Belgian Tshombe interests—, decreed a state of emergency throughout the country and called for foreign aid to crush "the invasion of mercenary troops" in the cities of Kisangany (formerly Stanleyville) and Bukavu.

To begin abruptly with the latest events of July, 1967, will not facilitate a thorough understanding of everything that is taking place. It is necessary to go back to 1960.

After the Republic had been proclaimed in July of that year and amidst the crisis, Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba named Mobutu to a post in the army under the command of General Victor Lundula. There was a shortage of Congolese military cadres. Mobutu came up easily, being considered among the few chiefs with effective command over the troops.

The differences between President Kasavubu and Prime Minister Lumumba in regards to waging the struggle against the Katanga secessionists of puppet Moises Tshombe gave Mobutu the opportunity to play the most important role in the imperialist plans.

Determined to do away with Lumumba, the unyielding symbol of national liberation, the imperialists got Mobutu and Kasavubu together to carry out the coup of September 14, 1960. The complicity of Kasabuvu with the military coup of Mobutu became evident some time later when Mobutu returned to the camps: Kasavubu remained in apparent control and Lumumba under house arrest (November, 1960).

Lumumba tried to escape from Leopoldville to seek refuge in his political stronghold of the eastern province. Mobutu learned of this and ordered his capture. Lumumba was taken prisoner and held at the camp of Thysville. For two months the world uselessly protested while Antoine Gizenga proclaimed himself heir by constitutional right in the city of Stanleyville.

But Lumumba was not a "reasonable" opponent. Under arrest he was as dangerous as free. Better to have him dead. And with that intention, Mobutu turned him over to Moises Tshombe on January 17, 1961. The death of the patriot and his comrades Joseph Okito and Maurice Mpolo was announced the following February 13.

Between February, 1961, and November, 1965, Mobutu resembled considerably the Fulgencio Batista —the power behind the throne— of the 1930's in the Republic of Cuba. He collaborated with Kasavubu and his

THE "INDEPENDENCE" OF THE CONGO

Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula during the anti-Katanga stage, negotiated in 1964 with the rise of Tshombe to the post of Prime Minister. At that time, the Tshombe-Mobutu-Kasavubu triumvirate represented "continuity (Kasavubu), the Belgian colonialist interests (Tshombe), and the invasion of U.S. imperialism in favor of a "strong and centralized" government (Mobutu, Army Chief of Staff).

When the guerrillas of the followers of Lumumba created a critical situation for the Kasavubu-Tshombe partnership, with the Katanguese returning to his more secure base of support in Central Europe, the United States sponsored the military coup of November 25, 1965: Mobutu returned to "political life" to re-establish the disturbed balance. Once on the throne, he officially inaugurated the African series of coups d'etat, still open to the graduates of Sandhurst and Saint Cyr.

Today Mobutu mouths anti-Belgian slogans in opposition to Tshombe.

Each one of them is someone's favorite and has, at the same time, his own favorites. This and this alone explains the pressure on the Union Miniere Du Haut Katanga, the campaign against Belgium, the condemnation of Tshombe, the "mercenary invasion" of the last few hours, etc.

Within the framework of this match without glory between Tshombe and Mobutu, with foreign referees and judges, the Lumumba program continues to await its inexorable turn.

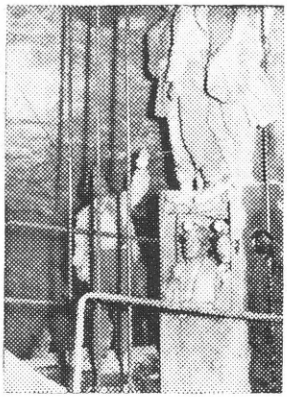
BOLIVIA: The high plateau is aflame

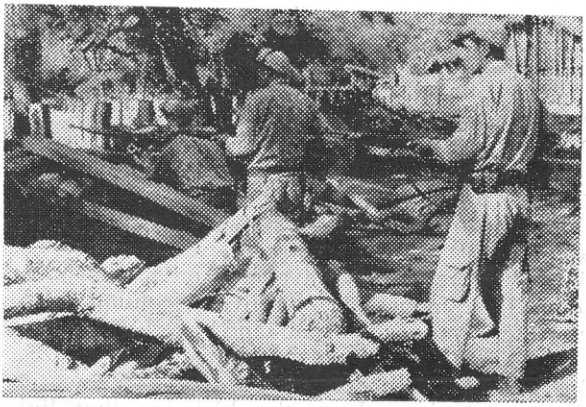
The development and extension of the operational areas of the National Liberation Army (ELN) with its new combats against the government forces as well as the increasing repression and the chaotic political crisis being faced by the military dictatorship of General René Barrientos make up the present picture in this mountainous nation.

While guerrillas were reportedly advancing on Cochabamba, which seemed to be their immediate objective, a column of the National Liberation Army, under the command of Roberto "Coco" Peredo, entered in combat in seizing the strategic town of Samaipata, only 36 miles from the capital of the Department of Santa Cruz. Samaipata is located on the highway that links Santa Cruz with Cochabamba.

This armed clash gave the revolutionaries the opportunity to stock up with food and medicines. The high military command admitted that the occupation of this important town for several hours constituted one of the most daring actions ever carried out by the guerrillas.

Some time before, the guerrilla column had momentarily occupied the rural villages of Fortaleza, Lima Mansa and Florida. In the latter, three casualties were inflicted on the army The military contingents which were deployed in an attempt to halt the march of the revolutionary fighters could not accomplish their mission.





BOLIVIA:
the high plateau is aflame

Guerrilla operations covered a wide area extending from the northern part of the Department of Tarija, along the central ridge, up to close to the Department of Cochabamba, in the center of the country.

The revolutionaries are no longer operating mainly in the deep jungles, but rather in the dry, sloping regions, where only with the close collaboration of the peasants can they move about and carry out actions.

Meanwhile, General Barriento's military dictatorship was facing a chaotic political situation after the dissolution of the so-called "Bolivian Revolution Front", a coalition made up of three small right-wing political groups which had served as a front for the institutionalization of the present military regime.

Barrientos acknowledged the fact that the present situation of his government is "difficult and unstable, bringing with it serious responsabilities." He added that in the face of the existing deterioration, "we will have to reach emergency agreements."

The headlong rush towards total crisis was accentuated in recent days, due to a powerful guerrilla movement in the flaming high plateau, the repression unleashed against the mining districts, the student protests and the desintegration of the political forces, Meanwhile, the Chief of the Armed Forces, General Alfredo Ovando Candia, proposed himself as Barrientos' successor, should the announced institutional crisis provoke the latter's fall.

The military regime officially admitted the existence of concentration camps where political prisoners are faced with critical health condition. One of these sinister camps was in operation in the zone of Puerto Rico in northern Bolivia near the borders with Brazil and Peru.

Repeated denunciations indicate that political prisoners are in danger of death by torture as well as from the subhuman living conditions prevailing in some 8 confinement areas established by the government.

THE DEBRAY CASE

The French journalist and writer, Regis Debray, who has been imprisoned since last April, wrote a letter in the anti-guerrilla operational center in Camiri, where he is confined, reiterating his willingness to assume his own defense before the military court that will try him for collaboration with the guerrillas.

General Ovando Candia announced that Debray's court martial would possibly begin in the first days of August.

George Debray, Regis' father, said in La Paz that everything the Bolivian military authorities had done since they arrested his son, while doing his job as a journalist, "is void from the viewpoint of the Bolivian laws and Constitution as well as under the provisions of the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of the Right of Man."

THE POSITION OF THE OSPAAAL on the Middle East crisis

On July 17, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL released a document in which it presented its position on the Middle East Crisis.

In the first part, the document states that "the activities being carried out by Israel as an instrument of criminal aggression against the Arab peoples and of economic and political penetration of Africa and other areas of the world form a part of the world-wide strategy of imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, in its plans of aggression against the peoples."

The communique pointed out that U.S. imperialism "is the principal enemy of the Arab peoples and of all the peoples of the world and confirms the justness of the criteria adopted by the revolutionaries of the three continents that imperialism's counterrevolutionary violence must be met with the people's revolutionary violence."

"Israel, —the OSPAAAL document states— created in 1948 in the territory of the Palestinian people, revealed its territorial ambitions and its desire to dominate from the very moment of its birth, carrying out a systematic policy of repression and expulsion of the Arab peoples."

The document pointed out that during the Second World War international public opinion was highly sympathetic to the Jewish people as a result of Hitler's criminal policy of

massacring them but at the present time Israel is carrying out a similar policy of persecution and death against the Arab peoples.

"Regarding this —the OSPAAAL states— the infamous alliance between the West German imperialists and the Israeli government which includes valuable military aid is no accident and proves once again that over and above any political, racial or religious differences, men take a position in accordance with their class interests —the exploiter on one side and the exploited on the other."

The communique states that "Israel has been serving as a base for imperialist penetration and aggression against the Arab peoples." The document pointed out that "this was clearly observed during the events of 1956 when Israel, with the participation of Great Britain and France, attacked the UAR after the nationalization of the Suez Canal."

In another part of the document it was pointed out that "the imperialist maneuvers against Syria have been a result of the measures taken by the government of that country demanding that the oil monopolies recognize its legal rights."

"In the face of the aggression —the OSPAAAL pointed out— the decision of the Arab peoples to defend their national integrity by force, to destroy the oil pipelines and to seize the installations of the imperialist countries, as well as to suspend oil supplies to the countries participating in that aggression, demonstrates the growth of their political awareness."

"That determination to fight against the imperialist aggression which brought death to thousands of Jorda-

nians, Palestinians, Syrians, Egyptians and other Arab peoples has the solidarity and militant support of the OSPAAAL," the document added.

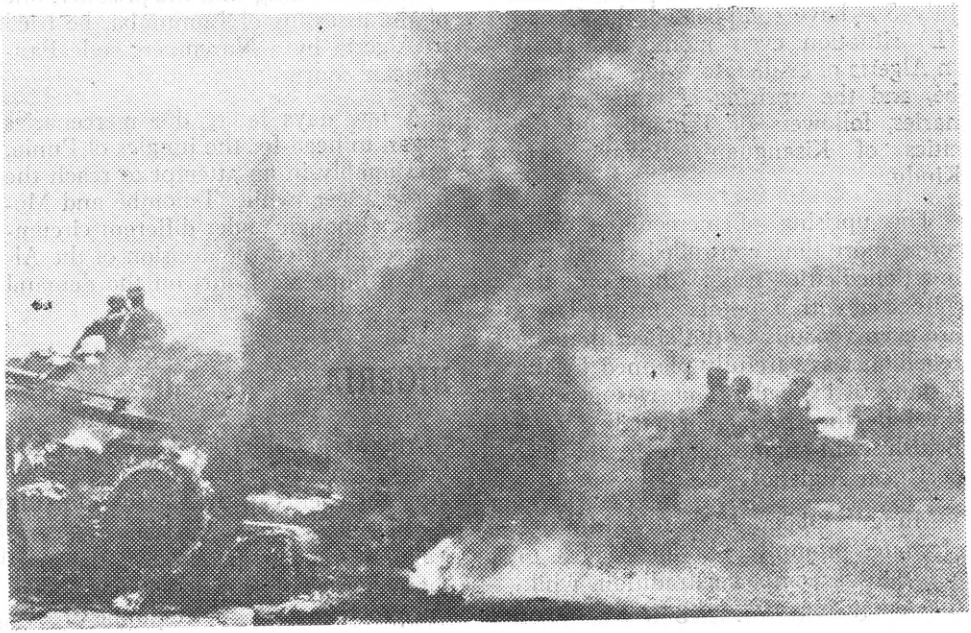
Another part of the document pointed out that "there can be no peace while imperialism exists, because imperialism means exploitation and the imperialists impose that exploitation by military force. The oppressed peoples of the world have seen once more that they must oppose the military force that oppresses them with the military force of national liberation."

"There is more than enough proof that the only road open to the peoples to eliminate exploitation is that of revolutionary struggle."

The communique made reference to the prevailing spirit in the United Nations Security Council which encouraged the Israeli aggressors. It made a special point of the position taken by the government of Algeria, which rejected the cease-fire and declared a permanent war against the aggressors.

"Upon stating its judgement of these events, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL reiterates its militant solidarity with and support for the Palestinian people, the UAR, Syria, Algeria, Iraq and all of the Arab peoples who are facing the imperialist and Zionist aggression and calls on all the revolutionary forces of Africa, Asia and Latin America to increase their vigilance and their struggle against imperialism."

In conclussion the OSPAAAL communique pointed out that "the example of the people who struggle with determination and with weapons in their hands —and particularly the example of the heroic Vietnamese people— blazes the trail for the Arab peoples and all the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America."



TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

AFRICA

CONGO (KINSHASA)

Two events that took place at almost the same time —on June 30 and July 5 —have complicated the Congo (L) situation even more: the arrest in Algeria of ex-dictator Moises Tshombé, and the uprising of white mercenaries, followers of Tshombé, in the cities of Kisanguani, Bukavu and Kindu.

The uprising of mercenaries, who for a short time controlled the abovementioned cities, was, without a doubt, connected with Tshombé's arrest. There are even versions to the effect that the rebellion was carefully planned by the Katangese ex-leader and was precipitated by the spectacular landing of a British twin-engine plane in the airport near Algiers.

Mungul Diaka, Mobutu's Minister of State, promptly left for Algiers to negotiate Tshombé's extradition, while the Congolese army began an offensive against the mercenaries. At the same time, Algerian newspapers published accounts of numerous interviews demanding that the prisoner, one of the assassins of Lumumba, be tried in Algeria by a Nuremberg-style Pan-African court.

A few days later, the mercenaries began to head for the jungles of Punia, presumably in an attempt to reach the border. Meanwhile, Tshombé and Mobutu, although under different circumstances, awaited the decision of the Algerian Supreme Court on the demand for extradition.

NIGERIA

Another conflict broke out in the Federation of Nigeria only two days after the events in the Congo. On July 7, the federal troops of Major-General Yakuku Gowon penetrated the northern border of secessionist East Nigeria, proclaimed as the Republic of Bia-

fra by Colonel Odomegwu Ojukwu on May 30.

After several days of conflicting reports, it was learned that the federal troops had, on July 15, captured the important university city of Nsukka, 65 kilometers to the north of Enugu, the capital of Biafra. Fighting was bloody, with the participation of the artillery, armored cars and even both side's fledgling air forces.

The day after the fighting broke out, the presidents of Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda met in Nairobi and asked both federal and secessionist forces to call a truce and begin negotiations.

Apparently, fighting began after several British oil companies had paid hundreds of thousands of dollars in "royalties" to the Biafra regime in spite of the open opposition of Lagos.

On July 17, Gowon's troops were converging on Enugu, while hundreds of U. S. and European citizens were trying to leave Biafra.

GHANA

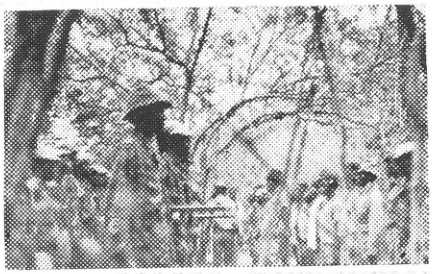
On July 8, the military regime of Ghana, through its spokesman, General Africfa, the Minister of Finances, announced in Accra that the national currency, the **cedi**, had been devaluated by 30%.

GUINEA

En route to New York for a special session of the U. N. General Assembly, Guinean Foreign Minister, Lausana Beavogui, was arrested in Abidjan by the Ibory Coast officials on June 28. There were no official explanations.

The high-ranking Guinean official had been arrested under similar circumstances last October 29 when the plane in which he was travelling to Addis Abeba landed in Ghana.

The Abidjan government's action appears to have been taken in retaliation for the arrest in Guinea of 14 Ivory Coast citizens who had violated Guinea's territorial waters. The Conakry government said that it was a matter of espionage.



MOZAMBIQUE

The Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) reported that between March 15 and May 15, 200 Portuguese soldiers had been killed or wounded in the northeastern part of the country in numerous armed clashes with guerrillas. Eighteen mortars were also captured by the patriots. Sixty more Portuguese soldiers died in clashes that took place in Cabo Delgado during the month of June.

ANGOLA

The guerrillas of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) killed 348 Portuguese soldiers and wounded approximately one hundred more during the month of April. Patriots also downed an airplane, and

destroyed six barges and four trucks belonging to the colonialist army.

The combatants of the MPLA also wiped out a large number of Portuguese paratroopers who had landed between Cabulo and Cascada de Piedra Negra in the eastern part of the country.

SOUTH AFRICA

Delegates to the Pan-African Congress and the National African Congress of South Africa denounced in Lusaka, before a United Nations committee, the racial discrimination and the system of apartheid to which Negros and mestizos are subjected in South Africa by the Balthazar Voster dictatorship.

SOUTHWEST AFRICA

The U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution calling for an end to the Pretoria regime's control over Southwest Africa. In the future a commission appointed by the United Nations will be in charge of administering the country until its independence. The commission will be aided by an 11-member committee composed of Chile, Colombia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey, the UAR, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

DJIBOUTI

Seven members of the Popular Movement Party, among them the ex ministers Hassan Goulod and Abdi Ahmed Waesama, were arrested in Djibouti, accused of instigating incidents during the visit of President De Gaulle to this French colony at the end of last year.

The Popular Movement Party and the imprisoned leaders have repeatedly called for the definitive and complete independence of French Somalia.

ASIA

VIET NAM

According to all indications Robert McNamara's visits to Saigon and William Westmoreland's visits to Washington culminated in serious contradictions between the military and civilian functionaries within the Defense Department.

In Saigon, McNamara criticized the poor use of troops placed at Westmoreland's disposal and he announced that consequently only 20 to 30 thousand new troops would be sent.

On the other hand, after conferring with Johnson, Westmoreland announced that he would receive all requested personnel. The number of troops, although not officially announced, is estimated at no less than 100 thousand men.

Meanwhile on the military front, the National Liberation Armed Forces continued their rainy season offensive strategy, attacking the Mekong River Delta, the plateau and particularly the Northern area south of the Demilitarized Zone.

One of LAF's most spectacular actions was the attacking of the Da Nang base with rockets. According to U.S. reports, the attacks left eight dead, 173 wounded, 42 planes destroyed or damaged, and material losses estimated at 100 million dollars.

Air attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam increased with the use of B-52s which bombed North of the Demilitarized Zone. Hanoi described these attacks as "new steps in increasing the aggression."

Another North Vietnamese denunciation reported that for 15 days the U.S. Air Force constantly attacked villages located along Highway No. 5, leading from Hanoi to Haiphong.

During these incursions the U.S. pilots discovered that what seemed to be planes in the North Vietnamese base of Hoa Lac were in reality decoys to attract U.S. planes and bring them within the firing range of the artillery.

THE PHILIPPINES

After visiting South Viet Nam, President Ferdinando Marcos, announced that non-military aid to the U.S. aggression in Viet Nam would continue. Nevertheless, he stated that his trip also involved a possible increase in the number of Philippine troops sent to South Viet Nam.

CAMBODIA

In reference to the denunciation made by the magazine "Cambodian Realities" concerning the possibility of a U.S. invasion, an editorial was published in "Sangkum", official organ of the Socialist Community Party upholding the accusation. The magazine cited the possible points of invasion by the U.S. command using U.S. troops (as soon as Westmoreland receives new reinforcements) or counter-revolutionary forces from the so-called "free khmers," under the command of U.S. officers.

LAOS

According to the Voice of Pathet Lao, during the first five months of this year the Laotian patriotic forces have downed 142 U.S. planes.

The station also denounced the systematic attacks carried out by the U.S.

Air Forces against the liberated areas, including schools, hospitals and densely populated areas.

THAILAND

At the same time that new guerrilla activities were reported, the Thai regime sent a company of military engineers to South Viet Nam to construct a camp for Thai troops which will be sent there.

The new guerrilla activities were reported to have taken place in the province of Kakorn Sithammarat, with the police of the Bangkok regime suffering casualties.

KOREA

In retaliation for guerrilla activities reported in South Korea, progressive elements have been persecuted, and South Korean citizens abroad have been kidnapped by the Park Chung Hee regime.

The Pyongyang newspaper, "Rodong Shinmoon", commented that the appearance of armed groups in South Korea constitutes the South Korean people's answer to the fascist terror unleashed by that regime.

Forming part of the wave of fascist terror, the newspaper cites the arrest of reknowned writers and artists in South Korea and the kidnapping of 13 South Korean in West Germany and 3 in the U.S.

Likewise armed U.S. provocations continue along the 38th parallel.

The DPRK, in a statement, recalled that from July of 1953 to March of this year the U.S. has violated the armistice agreements 474 thousand times.

INDONESIA

General Suharto's regime admitted that over 6 thousand people suffer from hunger in Central Java. The only solution the authorities offered for the problem was to hope for rain.

LATIN AMERICA

LATIN AMERICA

In the face of the vigorous advance of the guerrilla movement in Bolivia, the militarists in the bordering countries are getting worried and are taking security measures. At the same time, the situation in the mountains is encouraging the struggle of the Latin American peoples.

ARGENTINA

The military regime of Lieutenant-General Juan Carlos Ongania sent a convoy of 28 railroad cars to the Bolivian border.

Popular opinion has it that the convoy carried arms and munitions for the Bolivian military dictatorship. This war equipment will be used against the guerrillas in the mountains.

Meanwhile, it was increasingly rumored that the putschist government of Argentina was ready to close the Bolivian border where the action of the guerrillas have brought the General Rene Barrientos regime to the verge of collapse.

PERU

The Peruvian military authorities imposed a curfew on the municipalities of San Ramon, La Merced, San Pablo and Puerto Bermúdez in the departments of Junin and Pasco, where it is insistently rumored that a new guerrilla group has emerged. The army has repeatedly stated that this measure is due to "an inter-tribal war."

"An anti-aircraft battalion of the Peruvian army occupied positions at various strategic points along the Bolivian border and was ordered to fire on any supicious plane", the Lima newspaper "Ultima Hora" reported.

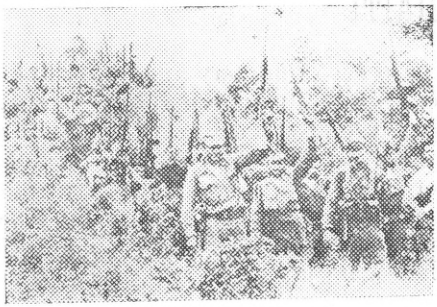
NICARAGUA

The Sandino National Liberation Front (FSLN) has issued a communique assuming responsibility for various actions and acts of sabotage. The FSLN denounced the criminal intention of Somoza's repressive corps who, the communique adds, are trying to capture the revolutionarie sof the Sandino front "dead or alive".

COLOMBIA

Detachments of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) inflicted six casualties on government troops in an armed clash which took place in a mountainous district of the department of Huila.

Military and civilian groups involved in an alleged military coup against the Carlos Lleras Restrepo regime were arrested in Bogota and other cities in the interior of the country.



VENEZUELA

Two officers of the Venezuelan army were killed in a combat between the guerrilla forces of the "Rafael Urdaneta", column commanded by Freddy Marquez and the army. The action took place on the border of Trujillo and Portuguesa provinces.

At the same time, the "Jose Leonardo Chirinos" guerrilla column, in Falcon province, commanded by Baltazar Ojeda Negre, killed two soldiers in a clash. An official report states that three revolutionary combatants

were killed after two days of intense fighting, but no further details were given.

GUATEMALA

New kidnapping and assaults were perpetrated in the land of the Quetzal by the fascist bands of the "Black Hand", a terrorist organization used by President Julio Oscar Mendez Montenegro and the Army to terrorize the Guatemalan people. This deadly machine has been set up by official violence to torture and persecute the progressives and revolutionaries of that country.

HAITI

Dozens of military and civilian officials of the tyrannical Francois Duvalier regime who fell out with the dictator, have been physically liquidated or imprisoned. Others sought asylum in foreign embassies. Claiming to have uncovered a plot to kill him, Duvalier has again unleashed terror.

URUGUAY

A resolution in support of the First OLAS Conference was unanimously approved in the "First Meeting of Students Against the Militarist-Imperialist Offensive in Latin American Universities.

The meeting was held in Montevideo.

Delegates also passed a resolution hailing the agreements resulting from the OLAS conference. The resolution stated that the conference is a meeting of the revolutionary vanguard of the Latin America, a revolutionary vanguard which represents the feelings of the destitute masses in Latin America.

The representatives of the Dominican Republic, Venezuela and Colombia could not attend the meeting because the authorities in their respective countries refused to give them permission to leave the country. The young Cuban who represented the Continental Organization of Latin American Students (OCLAE) could not attend either, because Uruguayan Immigration refused to grant him a visa to enter the country.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE

APPEAL OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE WORLD CAMPAIGN OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE STRUGGLES OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE AND THE XIII WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST A AND H BOMBS

An August 6 and 9, 1945, when the Second World War was drawing to an end, the Government of the United States bombed the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, using atomic weapons for the first time. Such criminal action caused thousands of victims among the civil population.

Several days later, the imperial Government of Japan signed the unconditional surrender and the country was occupied by American troops. Since then, Yankee imperialists have undertaken the task of preparing the resurgence of Japanese militarism as part of their plans of aggression and domination in the Asian continent, while wielding atomic weapons as a threat to blackmail the peoples who are struggling for their liberation.

Despite the fact that U.S. occupation in Japan "Officially" ended 15 years ago, at present there are over 200 U.S. military bases in Japanese territory, Yankee imperialists are illegally occupying the Islands of Okinawa and Ogasawara and, in open confabulation with the ruling reactionary clique of Japan, brazenly make use of their means and resources in that country against the heroic people of Viet Nam and against the whole liberation movement in Asia.

In the internal order, the reactionary Japanese clique is increasingly intensifying repression against the people in an attempt to destroy the progressive organizations that in the last few years have developed a wide movement of popular struggle for the attainment of their rights and against the illegal presence of U.S. troops in the country.

This year, the Japanese people are holding the XIII World Conference against A and H Bombs and, as in former occasions. they commemorate the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with new activities of struggle against the Yankee aggression to Viet Nam and against the Japan-South Korean Treaty; for the withdrawal of U.S. military bases and troops and for the

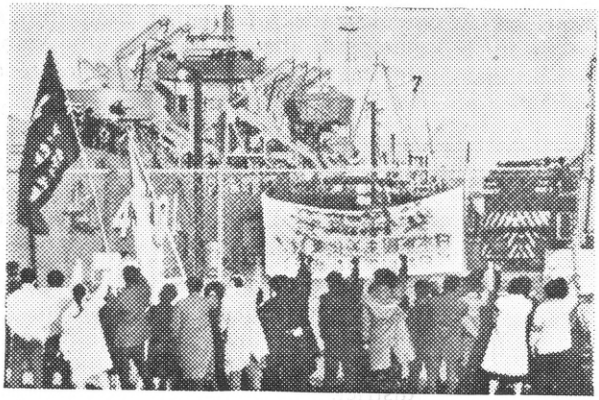
return of Okinawa and Ogasawara to Japan; against the arrival of atomic submarines to Japanese ports, the nuclear arming of the country and its conversion into a base for nuclear attacks; against the revival of Japanese militarism and for the abrogation of the Japanese-U.S. Mutual Security Treaty.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL on this occasion, once again expresses its militant solidarity with the struggles waged by the Japanese people and endorses the convening of the XIII World Conference against A and H bombs to be held under the sponsorship of the Japanese Council against A and H Bombs (GENSUIKYO).

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL urges all member organizations and all revolutionory forces in Africa, Asia, Latin America and in the whole world, to fully solidarize with the struggles of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism and Japanese reactionary forces.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
OF THE OSPAAAL.
Havana, July 22, 1967

"THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID: ENOUGH!
AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD"



CRATER:
A SYMBOL OF STRUGGLE

On the morning of June 20th a rebellion broke out in two camps of the so-called South Arabian Guard, not far from the capital of the British protectorate of Aden.

The rebels and the Aden patriots released some 500 political prisoners and seized the weapons in the armories. Shortly afterwards, they transferred the seized weapons to the Crater district, some two miles from the port of Aden, an important commercial center of 70 thousand Arab inhabitants.

In a few minutes Crater was converted into a stronghold of the struggle against British colonialism. Groups of armed guerrillas and snipers took positions on the roof and in the main buildings of the district, while the population erected barricades in the streets and along the main routes leading to the rebel district.

At dusk, British troops sent by the "High Commissary" in Aden began to lay siege to the district in an effort to stem the uprising. Water and electricity were cut off.

By midnight the Crater district had been encircled and gunfire echoed throughout the district. This was the beginning of two weeks of heroic resistance.

Reporting of the 20th of June outburst in Aden, the Western press insinuated that the uprising was the result of rivalries among the nationalist organization.

However, everyone knew that the rebellion broke out a day after Great Britain announced a sort of plan for the granting of independence to the protectorate on January 9th, 1968.

In the evening of June 19th, British Foreign Minister George Brown appeared before Parliament. He explained that the British toops would stay in Aden for six months after the so-called independence in order to prevent "any foreign aggression" and to continue the organization of the so-called South Arabian Guard. The Guard will be made up of 70 thousand men, directed and advised by British officers in collaboration with sheiks and emirs.

Since they took over in Aden at the beginning of the last century, the British colonialists have refused to abandon this territory of 287 thousand square kilometers and one million 225 thousand inhabitants. There they have an important military base and the refineries which process the major part on the oil the companies extract from the Persian Gulf area.

The struggle in Aden has been intensifying during the past few years. By the end of 1964 there were already strong guerrilla groups in the well-guarded mountain ridges on the east coast: In Radfan, Dhala, Datinah and Huashabi. The movement in the cities evidently is strong too, as proved by the general strikes and huge demonstration called by the Front of Liberation of Occupied Southern Yemen (FLOSY).

A few hours after the 20th of June rebellion broke out, 22 British soldiers were killed and 30 more wounded. A helicopter flying over Crater was hot down by Aden snipers. On the second days of resistance, the British Royal Air Force jet planes began to fly low in order to intimidate the inhabitants of the rebellious district.

The sequence of events can be summarized as follows:

—June 22nd: The patriots blow up several oil storage tanks.

—June 27th: Several oil tanks belonging to "Esso", "Shell" and the "British Petroleum Company" are blown up destroying 28 thousand tons of oil.

—June 28th: 500 British soldiers arrive to reinforce the Aden garrison. During the night the patriots blow up an important pipeline of the "British Petroleum Company."

—June 29th: The families of the British troops and officials are evacuated. Six hundred more soldiers leave Great Britain for Aden.

On the night of July 3rd, after two weeks of siege, the British troops, superior in number and weapons, entered Crater and began the persecution of the armed rebels. Immediately, the British Ministry of Defense announced that the rebellion had been crushed. A few days later, however, the snipers were still attacking the British patrols.

Later, Hussein Ali Bayoumi, former Minister of Information of the so-called Federal Government, was placed at the head of a new cabinet with the intention of weakening the struggle. Official sources then said that the clandestine organizations which are carrying on the armed struggle would participate in the government.

FLOSY stated however, that it is completely opposed to this neo-colonialist maneuver and that it will continue to struggle for complete liberation of the territory of Aden.

VIET NAM

FAILURE OF THE YANKEE OFFENSIVE

The second U.S. dry-season counter-offensive in Viet Nam came to an end, with a total of 70,000 U.S. soldier put out of action.

The U.S. counter-offensive plan to be carried out during the autumn and winter of 1966-67 had for the U.S. strategists two cleary defined objectives: First, to massively attack and crush the regular forces of the Liberation Armed Forces, and secondly, to destroy its political substructure which is supported by the guerrilla detachments.

This was the so-called "Two Pronged Campaign". The first part of this plan called for the extermination of the regular forces of the LAF to be carried out by the U.S. forces, mercenaries and selected puppets. The second part called for the destruction of the political apparatus of the National Liberation Front. The second part of the plan was assigned to the Saigon Army under U.S. supervision.

In order to carry out their plans the U.S. High Command increased their forces in South Viet Nam by 200 thousand, bringing their number up to 400 thousand, which together with the Saigon forces and mercenaries amounted to a total of over one million men.

Thus at the beginning of the dry season counter-offensive the U.S. had 75% of its infantry in Viet Nam, 60% of its Air Force and 40% of its Naval Force, including among them several elite corps.

Throughout the counter-offensive the U.S. High Command launched no less than 60 operations involving divisions, three involving brigades, and a good number involving battalions and companies.

But in spite of all their troops and tractics (helicopter transportation, ar-

moured cars, air cavalry, combined use of land, air and naval forces, etc.), their "Two pronged Campaign" failed.

The U.S. High Command suffered severe defeats during operation "Attleboro", "Cedar Falls", "Gadsden", "Tucson", "Junction City", etc.

A total of 175 thousand enemy soldiers were put out of action, among them 70 thousand U.S. soldiers. During the dry season the LAF defeated 49 battalions, 230 companies and 532 smaller groups.

Also 800 planes and helicopters were downed, destroyed on the ground or damaged, 340 artillery pieces, 3 thousand 985 tanks and armoured cars were destroyed as well as 100 vessels, 206 positions and 270 bridges.

Twenty-five airports or air forces were attacked 46 times, among them Tan Son Hut, the principal base in Southeast Asia where the U.S. High Command in South Viet Nam has its headquarters under General William Westmoreland.

All the strategic plans of the U.S. High Command were frustrated by the Liberation Armed Forces, which in addition to maintaining their liberated territories, liberated other areas in the provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien.

The other prong of the campaign known as the "pacification program", also suffered severe set backs. Once again the Saigon Army proved ineffective.

The "program", which was worked out by "civilian officials" was put into action by specialized personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon. The repercussions of its failure ranged from the removal of Foster Landsdale to the removal of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

The importance of the victory of the South Vietnamese people is evident if we take into account the following facts: The LAF continued to hold the initiative, developed their offensive position, defeated the "Two Pronged Campaign" and frustrated all the U.S. strategic objectives.

APPEALS AND MESSAGES

OSPAAAL STATEMENT OF JUNE 7, 1967, IN RELATION TO THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS, AMERICO MARTIN AND FREDDY LEONNETT

The OSPAAAL has issued a statement demanding respect for the lives of the revolutionary leaders, Americo Martin and Freddy Leonnett, arrested by the repressive forces of the Venezuelan regime.

In the face of the military and political offensive of the revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces in Venezuela, the reactionary regime of Raul Leoni has stepped up the repression both in the cities and in the country with the aim of holding back the revolutionary movement.

To the daily arrests and ransacking of homes must be added the brutal tortures, the cases of "suicide" and "disappearance" and the very brief trials where the defendant is given no opportunity to defend himself.

The Venezuelan repressive corps such as DIGEPOL and SIFA employ criminal methods similar to those used to murder Major Fabricio Ojeda and the young Cuban revolutionary Pedro Cabrera Torres, killed by the henchmen of imperialism. Both cases were presented as "suicides."

In the Bachiller region —as in Viet Nam— the U.S. military mission has applied a scorched earth policy using the most modern methods of war.

The lives of the leaders of the "Ezequiel Zamora" guerrilla front, Americo Martin and Freddy Leonnett, are threatened by the same methods and the same henchmen responsible for the deaths of Fabricio Ojeda and Cabrera Torres.

OSPAAAL STATEMENT OF JUNE 11, 1967, IN RELATION TO THE ARREST OF REGIS DEBRAY

An OSPAAAL statement denounces the arrest of the newsmen, Regis Debray, Carlos A. Fructuoso and George Andrew Roth, in one of the areas where the Bolivian army and its Yankee "advisors" "operates" against the guerrillas.

The progressive forces, the political parties and the mass organizations have condemned the illegal arrest of the three newsmen and have protested in view of the persistent rumors to the effect that the dictatorial regime of Ba-

rrientos plans to sentence them to death on charges of having participated in the guerrilla movement.

The rumors tend to be confirmed in the face of the successful advance of the guerrilla struggle despite the mobilization of the forces of the Bolivian regime.

With the "advice" of the Yankee troops specially sent from the anti-guerrilla training centers in Panama and Puerto Rico, the Bolivian army has tried to carry out all kinds of repressive actions, including the napalm bombing of the areas where the patriots operate, in an attempt to make up for its losses.

OSPAAAL APPEAL OF JUNE 11, 1967, DURING THE CAMPAIGN OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA

An agreement of the First Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, set June 26 as "The Day of Solidarity with the Prisoners of South Africa."

The OSPAAAL supports the South African patriots held in the prisons of the fascist Verster, successor to the cynical Verwoerd, and calls for solidarity of all the people with the South Africans in their struggle against "apartheid" and for independence.

Following years of fascist regimes, South Africa is today a huge prison where its inhabitants cannot move without an official ID card and where some 8 thousand revolutionary leaders are dying in jails.

Outstanding has been the attitude of Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, who has been in jail since June, 1964, and who has maintained a rebellious attitude against oppression in spite of the mistreatment to which he has been subjected.

Innumerable fascist laws keep some 73 thousand people in the jails and concentration camps of South Africa. The "bantustans", as the concentration camps are called, are located in places where there is no possibility of acquiring food.

Thousands of South Aricans are confined to reservation areas, while the immense colony of white racists have unlimited resources at their disposal.

The racists, backed by U.S., British, French, Japanese and West German imperialism, exploited the country and a black population which constitutes the majority.

The OSPAAAL is convinced that the barbarous fascist methods of the Vorster regime will be impotent in the face of the revolutionary forces led by the National African Congress which will continue struggling to wipe out, through force of arms, the anti-African, white minority government.

JUNE 19, 1967, APPEAL OF THE OSPAAAL SECRETARIAT ON THE OCCASION OF THE MONTH OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF KOREA

This OSPAAAL statement calls of support for the struggle of the Korean people to re-unify the country and for the witdrawal of the US. aggressive troops.

With the aid of 15 satellite countries and under the UN flag, the United States waged one of the most brutal wars in the history of humanity against the Korean people.

However, the Korean people waged a heroic struggle for three years, a struggle which ended in the first defeat of U.S. imperialism in the world and contributed to the development of the revolutionary struggle of all the peoples.

Today at the instigation of the U.S., the Pak Chung Hee clique, faithful lackey of Washington, has sent thousands of young South Korean to South Viet Nam as cannon fodder and suppresses the South Korean people's aspirations for freedom.

In flagrant violation of the armistice agreements and in spite of the warnings of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, imperialism in stepping up the aggressions in an attempt to provoke a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

U.S. troops must be withdrawn from Sout Korea, the UN Commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea must be dissolved and the problem of the re-unification of the country must be solved in absolute freedom and without foreign interference by the Korean people themselves.

OSPAAAL STATEMENT OF JULY 10, 1967, IN RELATION TO THE ILLEGAL ARREST OF THE GUINEAN FOREIGN MINISTER, LANZANA BEAVOUGUI

The OSPAAAL condemns the illegal arrest which occurred last June 26 and denounces the arbitrary silence maintained by the regime of the Ivory Coast in relation to the arrest in Abidjan of a Guinean delegation made up of Lanzana Beavougui, Foreign Relations Minister of Guinea; Achkar Marof, Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of Guinea at the United Nations; and Joseph Montlouis, an official of the International Union of Telecommunications residing in Geneva.

This act of provocation carried out by Houphouet Boigny, a servant of French imperialism used as an instrument by the Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM), is an insult to the Guinean people.

Just as was done recently by the government of Accra and the U.S. imperialists, the lackeys in the Ivory Coast make a mockery of international law by arresting the Guinean delegation.

OSPAAAL STATEMENT OF JULY 11, 1967, WHICH CALLS FOR INTENSIFICATION OF THE AID TO AND SUPPORT FOR THE PEOPLE OF VIET NAM

In a statement on the occasion of the celebration on July 20 of the 13th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements, the OSPAAAL demands that the aid to and support for the Vietnamese people be intensified with mass demonstrations, collecsions, boycott of the transportation of U.S. arms and war material destined for Viet Nam, opposition to the draft, organization of committeees of support as well other ways of expressing solidarity with Viet Nam.

OSPAAAL APPEAL OF JULY 15, 1967, TO EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR THE PEOPLE OF CUBA

The statement analyses the liberation struggle initiated on July 26, 1953, by Major Fidel Castro and a group of brave men and culminating with the overthrow of the Batista tyranny on

January 1, 1959. That heroic struggle and its consequences have outlined for all Latin America the correct strategy of struggle in the historic process going on in the hemisphere.

Since Cuba is the invincible stronghold of the revolutionary struggle and tri-continental solidarity, imperialism has financed and carried out provocations and aggressions such as against Playa Giron and is preparing new attacks against the Cuban Revolution.

At present, U.S. imperialism and the puppet governments, especially that of Venezuela, are preparing a maneuver in the OAS, a new aggression against Cuba, in a vain attempt to hold back the plans for economic development of the Cuban people on the road to socialism and communism.

MESSAGE TO

A Shoukeiry

President of the Palestine

Liberation Organization.

Dear comrade:

We have the honor of addressing you and through you the Arab people of Palestine, to express our militant support of the struggle for the total liberation of the Palestine territory usurped by the pro-imperialist régime of Israel.

We feel certain that the heroic people of Palestine will carry on this struggle up to the last consequences, counting at all times with the militant solidarity of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, acting in the name of the revolutionary peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

For over 19 years, the people of Palestina have carried on a selfless struggle for the recovery of their territory. They have always had the support and solidarity of the rest of the Arab peoples. Likewise, the Palestine Liberation Organization faces the historic task of striking new blows against the ambitions of U.S. imperialism and its local agents.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL believes that the just cause of the Palestinian people will be crowned with success by means of the frontal struggle against the common enemy of all our peoples, U.S. imperialism and its British and West German allies.

This great humanity has said: Enough! and has started to move forward.

Executive Secretariat
of the OSPAAAL

Havana, June 8, 1967.

MESSAGE TO

Youssef El Sebai
Secretary General of the UAR
Committeee of Afro-Asian
Solidarity
Cairo, UAR.

Confronted with the aggression unleashed by the combined forces of Anglo-American imperialism and international Zionism, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL wishes to express to you, and through this means, to the U.A.R. Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity, our unconditional support in the name of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The vile Israeli aggression against the Arab peoples, supported by the North American and British imperialists, has met with the unanimous rejection of the peoples of the world.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL wishes to reiterate its militant solidarity and the assurance that we shall render any kind of support requested by the organization in favor of the anti-imperialist struggle in the Middle East.

This great humanity has said: Enough! and has started to move forward.

Executive Secretariat
of the OSPAAAL
Havana, June 8, 1967.

MESSAGE TO

His Excellency Gamal Abdel Nasser
President of the UAR
Cairo.

We have the honor of addressing you and through you the courageous people of the United Arab Republic, with the purpose of reaffirming the resolute and unconditional support of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL in the face of the aggression and the insidious Anglo-American-Israeli conspiracy.

Once more we uphold the right of your people to defend their sovereignty and their territorial integrity.

We also wish to express to you our militant solidarity and our total support to the measures adopted by your Government aimed at repelling both the imperialist and the Zionist aggression against the Arab peoples by fighting resolutely. Likewise, we firmly uphold your decision to reject the agreement of the Security Council of the UNO which, as your delegation expressed, "constitutes an imposed surrender on the Arab peoples facing imperialist aggression".

We are convinced that under your leadership the courageous struggle of the people of the U.A.R. will attain final victory.

This great humanity has said: Enough! and has started to move forward.

Executive Secretariat
of the OSPAAAL
Havana, June 8, 1967.

MESSAGE TO

His Excellency Nuredim el Atassi
President of the Arab Republic of Syria
Syria.

We have the honor of addressing you and the revolutionary people of Syria through you, to express the militant support of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL to the combative and determined position adopted by your people and your party in confronting the aggression of Anglo-American imperialism and its Zionist agents in the Middle East.

The Arab Republic of Syria is engaged in its economic and social construction in order to improve the living conditions of its people. However, this task did not make the Arab people of Syria forget their international obligations with the Arab people of Palestine Nort American imperialists and their spearhead in the Middle East, Israel, have endeavored by all possible means to destroy the victorious Syrian revolution.

These attempts have completely failed. A proof of it is the determined attitude adopted by your people in arms in the defense of their sovereignty and the rights of the other Arab peoples.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL unconditionally supports the just position of the Arab Republic of Syria faced with the war of aggression unleashed in that region by imperialism and its agents, and feels confident in the victory of the Syrian people, who oppose these counter-revolutionary maneuvres with the firm resolve to fight until final victory.

Likewise we strongly support your decision in rejecting the agreement of the Security Council of the UNO, which constitutes an imposed surrender on the Arab peoples confronted with imperialist aggression.

This great humanity has said: Enough! and has started to move forward.

Executive Secretariat
of the OSPAAAL

Havana, June 8, 1967.

MESSAGE TO

His Excellency Houari Boumedienne,
President of the Democratic and
Popular Republic of Algeria,
Algeria.

We have the honor of addressing you to express the unconditional support of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL to the measures taken by your government in sending troops of

the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to fight against the cowardly blow of Israel combined with the forces of North American and British imperialism against the Arab peoples. Likewise we resolutely uphold your decision of rejecting the Agreement of the Security Council of the UNO, which imposes the surrender of the Arab nations before imperialist aggression.

The Algerian people and its vanguard, the NLF, have the militant support of all the revolutionary peoples of the three continents, who are convinced that this aggression of Israel and Anglo-Yankee imperialism will be repelled by the Arab peoples in arms.

This great humanity has said: Enough! and has started to move forward.

Executive Secretariat
of the OSPAAAL

Havana, June 8, 1967.

MESSAGE TO

Committeee against A and H Bombs
Antiatom
Tokyo.

We express our firm support and solidarity with peoples peace march of the Thirteeenth World Conference against atomic and hydrogen bombs under slogans opposition to North American aggressive war in Viet Nam and others (Stop) Likewise we express our support and solidarity with the just struggles of the japanese people against japanese militarism and yankee imperialism occupying their country.

This great humanity has said: Enough! and has started to move forward.

Executive Secretariat
of the OSPAAAL

Havana, June 8, 1967.

TO THE FRONT OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AND THE ARMED FORCES OF NATIONAL LIBERATION OF VENEZUELA

On the occasion of the First Anniversary of the death of comrade Fabricio Ojeda, outstanding leader of the guerrilla movement in Venezuela, I wish to convey to the National Front of Liberation and the Armed Forces of National Liberation of Venezuela, my warmest fraternal greetings, expressing likewise the firmest militant solidarity and total support of the people and the National Front for Liberation and the Armed Forces of Liberation of South Viet Nam.

Yankee imperialism, and the submissive Leoni régime are undertaking, in a wanton manner, the most criminal and savage methods in an effort to destroy the patriotic movement of the Venezuelan people, attempting against the lives of its most prominent leaders, among them Fabricio Ojeda, who was one of their recent victims. However, the undaunted struggle of the Venezuelan people continues to develop and consolidate itself day by day, sowing great panic among its enemies.

This proves that the path of struggle blazed by comrade Fabricio Ojeda, and followed at present by you, is a just path that will lead to victory, irrespective of all the difficulties and penalties that have to be encountered at present.

As comrades in arms, who have in common with you a sworn enemy —Yankee imperialism— the people, and the Armed Forces of Liberation of South Viet Nam have always considered as its own, the victories attained by you and are resolved to deal even stronger blows to the Yankee aggressors in Viet Nam, in order to co-

ordinate the struggle of South Viet Nam with that of the peoples of Venezuela and all Latin America.

We wish you continued success in your noble, revolutionary cause.
South Viet Nam, June 21st. 1967.

Dr. Nguyen Huu Tho

President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front of Liberation of South Viet Nam

MESSAGE FROM MAJOR IGNACIO SUAREZ

Dear Comrades of the three continents:

Allow me, on behalf of our great party, the PAIGC, headed by our incontestable leader, Amilcar Cabral, and in the name of all the combatants of the Southern Front Command of the corresponding Inter-Regional Committee, to send a message of solidarity to the peoples of the three continents.

We wish to reaffirm to our brothers in those three continents who are fighting against our common enemy that each day we will reinforce and intensify our struggle to expel the foreign occupants from our national territory as quickly as possible.

Dear ones:

We believe that this is the best contribution to militant solidarity with all the peoples who are struggling against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

We closely follow the hard blows that our heroic brothers of Viet Nam, Guatemala, Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela, Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Rhodesia and Occupied South Yemen are inflicting to our common enemy.

Brothers of the three continents: let us reinforce and intensify our combative unity.

Long live the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the three continents!

Long live the OSPAAAL!

Down with colonialism and imperialism!

We are certain that we will win.

Major Ignacio Suárez Gama,

Chief of Operations of the Southern Front.

DECLARATION OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL IN SOLIDARITY WITH THE ARAB PEOPLES, JUNE 10, 1967

The declaration points out that the criminal aggression unleashed by Israel in complicity with the U. S. and British governments against the Arab peoples, demonstrates once more that Yankee imperialists are developing a global strategy of aggression against all the peoples of the world.

There is no doubt that this aggression is aimed at destroying the progressive governments of the Arab countries, in an effort to curb their revolutionary development and the growth of the national liberation movement of the African continent.

The document adds that the decision of the Security Council of the United Nations in face of the aggression of

the imperialist forces headed by the United States, has simply been to demand a cease-fire that does not condemn the true aggressors of the Arab peaples: Yankee and British imperialists and the government of Israel; it does not even demand that the aggressor's forces return to their initial positions.

In closing, the declaration of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL states that this organization has proclaimed a permanent solidarity campaign with the Arab peoples and urgently appeals to its member organizations, progressive governments and those of the socialist countries, as well as to all the revolutionary forces of the world, to show by concrete measures the support and solidarity that Revolutionary forces have the duty to offer the Arab peoples in their just struggle against Yankee and British imperialists and the reactionary government of Israel.

OSPAAAL program schedule over Radio Havana Cuba

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

Spanish

North, Central and South America

Saturday

6:15 p.m. (E.S.T.)
19 meter band—15230 kcs.
19 meter band—15300 kcs.
19 meter band—15340 kcs.
25 meter band—11930 kcs.
49 meter band— 6060 kcs.
49 meter band— 6135 kcs.

9:30 p.m. (E. S. T.)
19 meter band—15230 kcs.
19 meter band—15300 kcs.
19 meter band—15340 kcs.
31 meter band— 9655 kcs.
49 meter band— 6060 kcs.

Sunday

11:30 a.m. (E. S. T.)
16 meter band—17715 kcs.
16 meter band—17855 kcs.
19 meter band—15270 kcs.
19 meter band—15300 kcs.
25 meter band—11930 kcs.
49 meter band— 6135 kcs.

6:30 p.m. (E. S. T.)
19 meter band—15230 kcs.
19 meter band—15300 kcs.
19 meter band—15340 kcs.
25 meter band—11930 kcs.
49 meter band— 6060 kcs.
49 meter band— 6135 kcs.

Mediterranean

Monday

2:45 p.m. (E. S. T.)
16 meter band—17750 kcs.
16 meter band—17815 kcs.

ENGLISH

Europe

Sunday

3:40 p.m. (E. S. T.)
19 meter band—15285 kcs.

North and South America

Sunday

9:00 p.m. (E. S. T.)
49 meter band— 6170 kcs.
25 meter band—11760 kcs.

10:30 p.m. and 12:00 p.m. (E.S.T.)
49 meter band— 6135 kcs.

Monday

2:30 a.m. (E. S. T.)
31 meter band— 9655 kcs.

FRENCH

America

Sunday

10:00 p.m. (E. S. T.)
49 meter band—6135 kcs.

Mediterranean

Sunday:

12:40 p.m. and 4:10 p.m. (E.S.T.)
16 meter band—17750 kcs.
16 meter band—17815 kcs.

Monday:

2:30 a.m. and 4:30 a.m. (E.S.T.)
19 meter band—15155 kcs.

SPANISH

North, Central and South America

Saturday

9:15 and 11:15 a.m. (E. S. T.)
16 meter band—17715 kcs.
16 meter band—17855 kcs.
19 meter band—15270 kcs.
19 meter band—15300 kcs.
25 meter band—11930 kcs.
49 meter band— 6135 kcs.

2:15 p.m. (E. S. T.)
19 meter band—15270 kcs.
19 meter band—15300 kcs.

5:15 p.m. (E. S. T.)
19 meter band—15300 kcs.
19 meter band—15340 kcs.
25 meter band—11930 kcs.
49 meter band— 6060 kcs.
49 meter band— 6135 kcs.

10:45 p.m. (E. S. T.)
19 meter band—15230 kcs.
19 meter band—15300 kcs.
19 meter band—15340 kcs.
31 meter band— 9655 kcs.
49 meter band— 6060 kcs.

Sunday:

9:00 p.m. (E. S. T.)
19 meter band—15230 kcs.
19 meter band—15270 kcs.
19 meter band—15300 kcs.
19 meter band—15340 kcs.
49 meter band— 6060 kcs.
49 meter band— 6135 kcs.

Mediterranean

Monday

2:30 p.m. (E. S. T.)
16 meter band—17750 kcs.
16 meter band—17815 kcs.

TRICONTINENTAL BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF SOLIDARITY OF THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA

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